The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 24, 1915

CONGRESS NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
JUL 23 1915

Drawn By Nina E. Allender.

Times have changed in England.

Voice from the Crowd: 1914—"Ya-ah! Go home and mind the baby!"
1915—"What you hangin' round home for? Why ar'nt you out workin' for your country?"

Vol. III JULY 24, 1915 No. 30

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Meyer London Rouses East Side With Suffrage Plea

THE East Side, as much as could pack itself within hearing distance of the voice of Congressman Meyer London, pledged itself on July 19 to roll up a vote for woman suffrage in November which would make it the banner district of the state. Fully 5,000 were in Seward Park to hear the address under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage Party. It was acknowledged to be one of the largest outdoor meetings yet held by the suffragists in this city.

The Jewish community could demonstrate to the whole country in a startling way that its intelligence was excelled by no other district in the whole country by overwhelmingly indorsing suffrage at the polls, Meyer London declared.

There were cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" "We will do it!" at these words of the speaker.

Congressman London declared that the present citizens owed it to those who have fought for political freedom in the ages gone by to extend the franchise to women.

"None need the vote more than the woman of the East Side," he said. "When she gets it, down will go those tenement houses, and in their places will be reared comfortable, artistic homes fit for human beings to live in. The children will be taken out of the workshops, mills, mines, and factories, and women will no longer be forced to work in industry.

"The vote is a sacred right, which should not be restricted to one part of the community. There should be no restriction of sex or property to the right to cast a ballot. The vote represents the right of the people to change the government without having to resort to violence, and should be held and preserved as a holy trust.

"Women have shown by their organization on the economic field that they can work together for the common good. They will also organize on the political field for their good, and that of their fathers, husbands and children."

In conclusion he declared that the women labor unions, the shirtwaist makers, the white goods workers, the dressmakers, had amply demonstrated the worth of women's idealism in community life. He said that suffrage would bring a better world, industrially, politically and socially.

New York Suffrage Amendment Prepared in Final Form

THE women suffrage amendment which is to be presented to the voters of this state next fall was given out here on July 13 in its final form by Louis Marshall, delegate to the consitutional convention, who drafted it. The amendment was accepted by the suffragists two or three weeks ago, with the exception of one or two minor points of verbiage, and these have been corrected. In its final form it is as follows:

"Provided, however, that if at the general election held in the year 1915, a majority of the electors voting thereon shall approve and ratify the amendment to section 1 of Article II of the constitution now in force, heretofore proposed by the legislature, section 1 of Article II of this constitution shall be deemed thereby amended so as to embody therein the new matter contained in said proposed amendment so approved."

Vote-With-You-Girl to Appear

THE vote-with-you-girl will soon appear on the billboards throughout New Jersey, according to the Philadelphia *North American* (July 18). She is on a poster, and, with a Hashimura Togo I-ask-to-know expression, she turns to her escort with this poser of an inquiry:

"You ask us to walk with you,
Dance with you, marry you;
Why don't you ask us to vote with you?"

Suffrage in Georgia

THE women suffrage amendment was tabled indefinitely, by unanimous vote, in the Georgia legislature last week.

This looks worse for Georgia than for women.

Augusta Women Protest Against Taxation Without Representation

WOMEN of Augusta, paying their taxes, are accompanying their checks with a notice carrying this declaration: "Taxation without representation is Tyranny! This tax is paid under protest by the woman taxpayer. If the government takes the taxes of women, it should give them the vote."

Suffrage in the South

THE New York *Call* (July 19) says: "Suffrage is far more popular in the South than is generally supposed. The total vote on suffrage in Delaware, West Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma and Texas was 469 for to 233 against. Although majorities necessary to carry the amendments were not secured this year in any of the Southern states except West Virginia, yet, even in the South, legislators stood two to one in favor of suffrage. And still the "Solid South" is supposed to be solidly and stolidly anti-suffrage!"

Pacific Coast Resort Has First Girl Guards

FIVE of the most expert woman swimmers of of the Los Angeles Athletic Club have organized as a life guard crew and are now doing active duty at Ocean Park Beach, a summer resort of southern California.

50,000 Suffragists in London War Parade

FIFTY THOUSAND women participated on Saturday in the greatest suffrage demonstration in England since the days of suffrage militancy. Accompanied by seventy-five brass bands, they marched from the Thames to Trafalgar Square in a patriotic procession to prove to the government that women are ready to "do their bit" to help England win the war.

The leaders of the pageant were a group of women appropriately costumed to represent each of the allies. Heading the entire procession was a girl dressed in the national colors of Belgium, and carrying a tattered Belgian flag.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and several other leaders who marched, later dropped out and formed a deputation that visited Minister of Munitions Lloyd George. Mrs. Pankhurst placed before Lloyd George figures to show that 40 per cent. of all the munition workers in Germany are women and that 75 per cent. of all food canned for the German army is put up by women. She urged that women were "all eager to do any work that the government may assign us in order to release men for the trenches."

Mr. George assured the women that their offer would be accepted. He told them that they would be paid the same piece rate for their work as men; all establishments would be under government control, and the government would see that there was no "sweated" labor.

A remarkable outburst of applause greeted Mrs. Pankhurst and the other leaders of the deputation when they appeared on a platform overlooking the embankment with the Minister of Munitions.

The procession does not, of course, express the unanimous sentiment of women. *Votes for Women* (July 9) quotes a letter from the matron of a trained nurses' institute, saying: "To me it seems that a national register of voteless women, a register extracted under threat of heavy penalties, and with unknown ends in view, possibly forced labor, is a danger to women, the gravity of which it is difficult to overestimate."

Demand for Women Doctors in England

A STATEMENT signed by Premier Asquith, Earl Curzon and Arthur J. Balfour, calls the public's attention to the work of the London School of Medicine for women, which is now doubling its plant to cope with the war-time increase in the demand for women doctors.

"The war constitutes the turning point in the position of medical women, for whom there are new openings and new opportunities in these directions," says the statement.

French Women Lawyers Get Cases

WITH the French lawyers, for the most part fighting with the army, the women lawyers of France have found unlimited work cut out for them, and are reaping a harvest. It is a common thing for women "advocates" to appear at court-martial to plead for soldiers who were on trial for small offenses, and their pleas are proving effective. The routine business of the courts is now falling largely to women, whereas in the past they secured only cases involving women clients.

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Connecticut Suffragists See Representative Glynn

THE case for woman suffrage was never more brilliantly stated than at the recent deputation to Congressman James P. Glynn, of Connecticut, by the suffragists of his own constituency. Mrs. Mary Beard, chairman of the Fifth Congressional District of Connecticut, and the author of the recently published "Women's Work in Municipalities," introduced as the speakers Dr. George Wright, a leading Democrat of the Fifth District; Professor Charles A. Beard, Professor of Politics, Columbia University, and an authority on the constitutional phases of English and American history; Mrs. W. D. Ascough and Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, both forceful and convincing speakers. Congressman Glynn listened to a very full and far-sighted presentation of the present political status of the suffrage movement.

The interview took place Friday, July 16; suffragists from New Milford, Norfolk, and other towns, made up the delegation. Seven motor cars full of women and men arrived, by appointment, at Mr. Glynn's home at two in the afternoon and were cordially received by the Congressman and his wife; Mr. Glynn came to his gate to welcome the deputation.

The size of the delegation necessitated an open-air interview and this was arranged on the piazza with an over-flow meeting on the lawn below.

Mary Beard introduced the members of the deputation and the speakers. In opening the interview, Mrs. Beard read the Anthony amendment and briefly gave its history in Congress. When she stated the vote in the last Congress, Mr. Glynn asked to have that vote read again. This was done and the statement added that with a new Congress sitting in December each member of whom had been previously visited by women of his district, the two thirds' vote necessary to pass the amendment ought to be reached in the coming session.

Mr. Glynn then stated frankly that he was convinced that there was no reason why women should not vote; that he was by no means opposed to equal suffrage; but that he felt it was a state matter and that the majority of women did not want it. He therefore did not look upon it as a subject that would disturb Congressmen very much.

Dr. George Wright answered the first doubt in Mr. Glynn's mind. "Suffrage is a national concern," he said. "Democrats like myself, and there are now many, are determined to do their utmost to make our own national party establish, while we are at peace with the world, a real democracy to serve as a model for other nations at the end of their war.

"Moreover, it is becoming evident that it is greatly to the self-interest of eastern Republicans to stand for suffrage. The West has doubled its electorate by enfranchising women; and the eastern manufacturing interests and capitalistic interests will have to advocate a similar policy if they are to maintain a balance in the Republican party, with the western agrarian interests.

"That balance has now been jeopardized in the national Republican conventions by the recent decisions of the Republicans to take as the basis of representation in the conventions, the votes cast in the congressional districts, instead of the population, as heretofore. If suffrage affects the struggle for the control of the Republican convention, it is a vital question for the whole party; and therefore in the most practical sense, a national issue."

Professor Beard then took up the states' rights argument. "That question of jurisdiction," he said, "has never been settled by theory; it has been settled by practical developments and the exigencies of party. Party complications have now brought suffrage into national politics as one of the conspicuous issues of the hour. No presidential candidate for 1916 can go before western women voters and say he does not believe in woman suffrage. Nor can he say that what is good for western women in the way of voting privileges is bad for eastern women, when the eastern women are refusing to believe it, and the West says that can't be so. No figure looms so large upon the political horizon at the present time for the presidency in 1916 that he can afford to ignore a live, intelligent mass of enfranchised women insisting that suffrage is a national issue.

Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard

Chairman of the Fifth Congressional District, Conn., who organized a deputation to Hon. J. P. Glynn

"The cry of states' rights," Professor Beard went on, "is in fact usually an evasion. President Wilson, for example, who helps to voice it, does not declare himself on this issue in his own state, which votes on the question in October, whereas on every other issue in that state the President has endeavored to make his opinion strongly felt in the decision at the polls. The cry of states' rights, always raised as long as possible, is always silenced by the refusal of the persons affected to accept the local point of view on their issue."

Later, in private conversation with Mr. Glynn, Professor Beard also showed that Congress merely refers a federal amendment to the state legislatures for settlement; the final decision is with the states; all that women ask is that Congress request the states to decide it.

Mr. Glynn then expressed his desire to hear whether women really want to vote. Mrs. Ascough and Mrs. Porritt explained that they do. Mrs. Ascough showed that, while a microscopic percentage of women belonged to suffrage organizations or helped actively in the campaigns for suffrage, women's registration and vote at the polls in suffrage states indicate that they do want to vote when they get a chance. "From this day on," Mrs. Porritt assured Mr. Glynn, "you will find to your joy or sorrow that women want nothing as much. Three years ago suffrage was seldom discussed in Washington; now nothing is so much discussed. That growth of interest has not been due to men's initiative. If men still declare that women do not want to vote, all the quieter sisters who want it but do not say so loudly in public will have to be persuaded to make more noise in order that legislators may realize the extent of the demand. If men think that women do not want to vote, in spite of the progress suffrage has made in this country," Mrs. Porritt said, "such a position would force spectacular propaganda more and more upon women, for apparently only noises, not arguments, are heard."

Mrs. Beard closed the formal hearing at this point by presenting to Mr. Glynn a year's subscription to THE SUFFRAGIST, recent press bulletins on the activity women voters are showing, and the attractive report of the Congressional Union.

As Mrs. Glynn had prepared to serve us all with refreshments, we broke up into little groups, each of which had an opportunity to discuss with Mr. and Mrs. Glynn in the most thorough and cordial way the question of the Anthony amendment.

To one group Mr. Glynn said that when a majority of women are ready, he is ready. He added that he did not require that majority to include all the foreign-speaking women for it would be a Herculean task to canvass them; but just a majority of native or English-speaking American women. He was told that even if a big majority or even all American women wanted the vote, and the state method alone were permitted, these American women would have to go most of all to the foreign-speaking people to win their rights. "The state method," Mr. Glynn was reminded, "is forcing American women whose desires you really wish to support to win their enfranchisement largely from aliens. Do you know how women are working in New York at this moment to win the vote in November?—how they must take Hungarian, Italian, Yiddish, Bohemian, French, German and Greek speakers, and speakers of every other race, with them to interpret their request for the vote to men of those nations?" When it was explained how large a proportion of the vote foreign-born citizens control a new light seemed to break in upon Mr. Glynn, he seemed to realize what the state method forces upon women in contrast with the comparative simplicity of the method by which men won the voting privilege.

We left Mr. and Mrs. Glynn assured that they both will give honest and earnest consideration to this question when they go to Washington.

At present neither one of them has known any suffragists in their home town of Winstead, and the news of the splendid Connecticut state campaign for suffrage has not reached them. The state and the federal workers, so generally combined, can now see that the suffragists in Winsted and in all the surrounding towns make their presence known to the Congressman. Thus he will hear about the state campaign as well as about the national movement, and then he will doubtless realize that the splendid showing on the part of women in the eastern states in their efforts to promote suffrage by the state method puts it up squarely to women who are enfranchised to use their great power to add the weight of the national government in calling the attention of state legislatures to the justice and wisdom of votes for women.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

Into Congress, January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the U. S. Senate.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26, (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Alabama Men and British Women

THE Birmingham *Age-Herald* (July 15) writes in admiration of the women of Great Britain: "Whatever criticism may be made of Great Britain's manhood, no fault can be found with the women of the Empire, who have bravely shouldered unaccustomed burdens, and are showing qualities of patriotism that are highly admirable. A considerable percentage of Englishmen are not shirking the military duty and their places in commercial and industrial life here are being taken by women. . . .

"Not only are women appearing in all branches of industry but they are proving remarkably efficient, and when the war is over they will have assumed a position of such importance in the nation that Englishmen can no longer refuse them the ballot. . . ."

It is good to know that the men of Alabama realize the fitness of the women of Great Britain for the vote.

But in the editorial quoted above we look in vain for any recognition of the fact that the majority of women in America are now deprived of the vote by the men of America. Have American women never demonstrated their fitness for self-government? Is their position in the nation so unimportant that American men can go on refusing them the ballot?

Doubtless this war will shock England into realizing the indispensable character of women's services to the community.

But the services of women are as indispensable in time of peace—in commerce, in the professions, in public and philanthropic work, as well as in the home.

American men, we have always believed, are more accessible to new ideas than their British brothers. They do not need a world war to wake them to a realization of familiar truths.

A great country needs the services of all its children, and it cannot demand those services without conferring on all alike the equal rank of citizenship.

When Congress reassembles its first duty must be to act favorably on the claim of women to a share in the management of the country they are expected to serve.

Congressmen, Suffrage and the Panama-Pacific Exposition

IT is one of the happy accidents of the suffrage movement in this country that in the interval between the close of the Sixty-third Congress and the opening of the Sixty-fourth, there should be a great Exposition in the largest and most influential of the equal suffrage states, in commemoration of the union of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by the opening of the Panama Canal.

One after the other, our leading statesmen are visiting the Exposition during the summer, and meeting women there whose right to share in the political life of their community is taken as a matter of course.

Moreover, the woman voter forms a large section of the national electorate; and has a logical interest in the extension of equal suffrage throughout the nation, for her status in national politics depends on the general enfranchisement of women.

This Exposition will commemorate in our history not alone a commercial union of the East and West.

The women of the East and West are forming a union strong enough to establish throughout the country democratic institutions for the whole people.

The Speaker on the Suffrage Amendment

"THE federal process," said Mr. Champ Clark, to a representative group of California women, "must be met squarely and settled."

This is coming to the point. Long enough we have been discussing woman's sphere, what she would do with the vote, and why she wants it.

Now we are meeting the question of the way the vote is to be won for women.

Once we face this question, there is no doubt at all of the issue.

The federal method is legal; it is prescribed in the Constitution itself.

It is expeditious,—the most expeditious method open to women. It requires the amendment of only one national constitution, instead of thirty-seven state constitutions.

It involves us in no toilsome, expensive, and unjust popular referendums, in which women, politically unorganized, must cope with party machines, controlling thousands of secret and irresponsible votes.

It permits the help of nearly four million women voters, alone strong enough to win the fight for the whole nation.

It is fair; it establishes as law merely a principle—the principle that womanhood alone shall not operate as a bar to enfranchisement. It leaves to the several states the application of the principle, and permits them to say what classes of women—as of men—in their particular community shall be held competent to vote.

It is final; when passed, it will incorporate into the fundamental law of the nation the principle of the political equality of men and women.

The federal amendment, forbidding disfranchisement because of sex, is the ideal suffrage measure. In the words of Senator Thomas, of Colorado, "It cannot be improved upon, either in phraseology or in purpose."

Speaker Clark Confers With Women Voters

WHEN Speaker Champ Clark arrived in San Francisco to talk on Liberty at the great Liberty Bell celebration at the Exposition, the members of the Congressional Union in San Francisco thought it a fitting moment to approach the Speaker of the House and ask his support on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment when it comes before Congress in December.

Speaker Clark, the Congressional Unionists of California find, has taken several steps ahead of the rank and file of his party. A suffragist to begin with, the Speaker now declares that the way to bring about woman suffrage must be taken up and faced squarely by all parties, and the mode of legislative procedure to settle the question determined upon.

Mrs. Sara Bard Field arranged the deputation to Speaker Clark through Mrs. Clark, the speaker delaying a public luncheon to hear the request of California women. The members of the Congressional Union who were present were Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Miss Gail Laughlin, Dr. Mary Sperry, Miss Ruth White, Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, Mrs. Genevieve Allen, Mrs. R. P. Dean, Miss Bertha Crone, Mrs. Katherine Johnson, Mrs. Edward Glaser and Miss Iris Calderhead.

Mrs. Field stated that as a member of the California Congressional Union she was bearing the message of four million voting women who were demanding that the Sixty-fourth Congress pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment. "We want your help," said Mrs. Field, "as the most influential Democrat of your party, next only to President Wilson. We have found that our state by state fights are not only slow and expensive, but they are humiliating, and are wasting the strength of the women of this nation which ought to be used for nobler purposes."

Speaker Clark expressed surprise at the number of women voters in this country. "Are there that many?" he asked, "They are worthy of cultivation. They are certainly worth considering. Congress hasn't monkied with the suffrage question since Amendments Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen were shot into the Constitution. . . ."

Mrs. Field at this point interjected that the women of the nation were now demanding to be "shot in."

"I am an old suffragist," went on the Speaker. "I have always known that suffrage was bound to come. As I have told other suffragists, it is as certain to come as the night is certain to follow the day. Missouri, my own state, defeated suffrage. I believe it will carry in the near future. I had always approved of the state's settling the matter."

The record of the Senate and House was then called to Speaker Clark's attention, and Miss Laughlin told of the women of Colorado who unseated a Republican and replaced him by a Democrat because of his stand against suffrage during the Colorado campaign.

"You did a good day's work then," said Clark, "What you want to do is to keep the Democratic party in power."

"We are not so concerned with keeping the Democratic party in power," countered Mrs. Field, "as in keeping democracy in power."

Speaker Clark finally conceded that since suffrage was to come, the question as to what legislation was to bring it about must be faced. "I will make you no promises," he said, "but I will say that this subject has never been brought before me before. I am a busy man. I have not had time to consider this question. I am going to study the matter, and I promise to report to you."

Mrs. Field then told the Speaker of the great Convention of Women Voters which was to convene in San Francisco on September 14, the first political convention of women ever assembled for a concrete political purpose. She asked if the Speaker would frame his judgment on the federal suffrage question, that it might be read at the convention at this time. Speaker Clark agreed that he would do his best to complete his research on the question at this time, and send his report to the convention.

Convention Plans Ahead

THE organization of conventions of the Congressional Union in the states where women vote is going forward under the direction of Miss Mabel Vernon in a very businesslike fashion. The convention in Wyoming will come on August 15; in Utah, on August 19 and 20. Miss Vernon is planning to have preliminary arrangements made in Utah by July 22; she will then go to Idaho to start the work there, and will return to Utah in time to take part in the Utah convention.

IN MICHIGAN a luncheon was given on July 14 at the home of Miss Margaret Whittemore in honor of Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union. Two hundred dollars was raised to advance the work of the Congressional Union in Michigan.

Among the prominent Michigan suffragists who were present at the luncheon were Mrs. Frederick H. Holt, president of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. Ethel Vorce, prominent suffrage worker of Cleveland, formerly of Detroit; Mrs. A. O. Dunk, president of the Political and Civic League; Mrs. Ruby M. Zahn, former president of the Political and Civic League; Mrs. Lucia Grimes, political chairman for Wayne County; Mrs. Eugene R. Shippen, who has represented the Detroit suffragists in many of the Washington demonstrations organized by the Congressional Union; Dr. Mary Thompson Stevens, of the College Equal Suffrage League; Mrs. John Trix, Mrs. George Hendrie, Miss Minnie Booth, Mrs. William Reilly, Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, Mrs. James Whittemore, and many other prominent suffrage workers.

The *Detroit News* of July 15 says: "Miss Paul talked; city suffragists talked; county and state suffragists talked. They all talked. And the Congressional Union collected two hundred dollars in a few hours. 'The meeting was splendid,' declared Miss Whittemore at the close of the luncheon. 'The suffragists came yesterday as individuals, not as representatives of other organizations; but today we have a conference of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League, called by Mrs. Holt herself. Monday Miss Paul will hold a conference with Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and before Miss Paul leaves the city, Michigan Congressional Union work will be on a fine footing. . . . As soon as possible after the conference with various women's clubs and suffrage organizations, we will call a big conference, at which officers for the Union will be elected. Then we propose sending deputations to all the Michigan Congressmen. We will work while they are at home. That is why it is so important for the Union to be established during the summer months.'"

IN WISCONSIN Miss Alice Paul has recently spent ten days holding meetings at Kenosha and at Richland Center, and having conferences with suffragists at Milwaukee, Twin Lakes, Okauchee, Madison and Grand Rapids.

THE Rhode Island convention of the Congressional Union has been set for the end of August and will be held at Newport.

Activities at Newport are going ahead with wonderful success. A meeting was held at headquarters last week to consider the first social affair to be given for the Union. Mrs. Belmont presided over the meeting, which included some of the best-known women in Newport. It was decided to give a thé dansante on July 31 at Marble House, Mrs. Belmont's home. The chairman on arrangements is Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, formerly Miss Blanche Oelrichs, of New York; Mrs. Thomas is one of the most beautiful and popular young matrons in New York society.

The chairmen of the different committees under Mrs. Thomas' direction are Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Henry Oelrichs, Miss Maria D. de Barril, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, and Mrs. Preston Sattherwhite.

Already six beautiful cups have been given as prizes for the dancing by Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. G. C. Barrows, Mrs. Marsden Perry, Mrs. Leonard Thomas and Mrs. Preston Sattherwhite. There will be prize dancing for children between three and four o'clock and for all competitors from four until seven o'clock. Mr. Durant and Miss Merritt will give an exhibition of dancing. The music will be contributed by the courtesy of Mr. Conrad and his full orchestra.

Among the new members of the Congressional Union at Newport are Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Henry E. Oelrichs, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. James H. Kidder, Mrs. M. Van Beuren, Miss Doris Ryer, Mrs. John J. Mason, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Mrs. Frederick Nelson, Miss Ethel Huhn, Mrs. George Huhn, Mrs. Charles de Loosey Oelrichs, Mrs. Lautenbach, Mrs. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Henry P. Perry, Mrs. Beverly Bogert, Miss Maria de Barril, and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Mrs. John J. Mason have offered their homes for Congressional Union meetings, at which Miss Isabella Mott will explain the federal work for suffrage and the political policy of the Congressional Union.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. William Grosvenor, a large number of SUFFRAGISTS were sold at her Chinese lawn fête. Meetings at Narragansett Pier are now being organized in anticipation of the Rhode Island Congressional Union convention.

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Red Herrings and Votes For Women

By W. L. Stoddard

THE reason why there is a general popular distrust of theories is because so many people insist on shouting about theories which are not soundly based on facts. Everyone who has a theory ought to be respected: the fact of his producing one means that his mind is active and creative. But this is no reason for respecting every theory indiscriminately, because in the very nature of things many theories will be advanced by persons who have not thought well, fundamentally, or with their eyes open to the facts of history, the laws of life, and the laws of men. The White Knight in "Alice in Wonderland" is a shining specimen of a man whose mind was fertile in producing ways for doing things—ways of painting one's whiskers green and ways of preserving structural ironwork from rust by boiling it in oil. I respect the White Knight, but beyond the entertainment they afford, I have no use for his theories.

When the negro population of the United States was disfranchised, there were several theories looking toward enfranchising it. The theory which proved to be successful was that calling for the passage of an amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that, "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This amendment was adopted by Congress and ratified by the necessary number of States, and the United States Government today is on record as having given black men the ballot.

The so-called Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the Federal Constitution is patterned after the Fifteenth Amendment.

The theory on which the Susan B. Anthony Amendment is based is exactly the same as the theory on which the Fifteenth Amendment is based. It is not a wild, insane theory of the White Knight sort—it is a theory which springs from the nature of the Federal Government and grows out of the way the Federal Government does things. Just as the Fifteenth Amendment put the Federal Government on record as giving black men the same political privileges as it gave white men, so the Susan B. Anthony Amendment aims to put the Federal Government on record as giving women the same political privileges as men.

But the red herring fisheries are not all fished out, and the practice of drawing red herrings across the trail of a movement, whether of dogs, women, or men, has not yet been abandoned. It so happened that just at the time that the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was receiving Nation-wide attention, and was being voted upon with considerable favor in both houses of Congress, a group of people arose with an Alice in Wonderland theory. This theory was that the way for the Federal Government to enfranchise women was not for the Federal Government to enfranchise women, but for the Federal Government to tell the States that they might do so if they wanted to. Apparently the idea back of this theory was the false idea that the States did not already have the power to enfranchise women. It is exactly as if a group had come along shortly before the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted and had said:

"There is great opposition in the South to allowing the negroes to vote. Instead of passing an amendment in which the Federal Government declares that negroes, whether ex-slaves or not, shall have the right to vote, let us pass an amendment providing machinery whereby the States may give the negroes the vote. Such an amendment will have the support of the States which want to have the negroes vote as well as the States which do not want to have the negroes vote, for its passage will hardly affect the situation at all. We can count with us the politicians whose parties and influence are opposed to enfranchising negroes."

History will record that so extraordinary a theory as this has been put forward with apparent sincerity by a group of women who up to this date had stood for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment. Remarkable as this fact may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, and at this moment the men in Congress are being presented with arguments against the direct, simple, effective and traditionally correct method of amending the Constitution so as to enfranchise a disfranchised class. They are listening to these arguments, out of an inborn respect, no doubt, both for theories and for ladies, and for the moment the issue of votes for women has been sadly confused by its real friends. Mysterious but impressive references to "States' rights" and confusing arithmetic are now muddling the situation. To show how great is the muddle, read the careful analysis of the two proposed suffrage amendments prepared by Helena Hill Weed:

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legislation to enforce the provisions of this article."

PROCEDURE IN CONGRESS

Must be

Passed by a two-thirds, vote of both Houses of Congress.

PROCEDURE IN THE STATES

Must then be

Ratified by a majority vote of both Houses of the Legislature of three-fourths of the States

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN, ON THE SAME TERMS AS MEN WILL THEN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION. THE WORK WILL BE DONE.

The Red Herring Amendment

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article —, Section 1. Whenever any number of legal voters of any State to a number exceeding eight per centum of the number of legal voters voting at the last preceding general election held in such State shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said State of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such State, such questions shall be so submitted; and if upon such submission a majority of the legal voters of the State voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting to women such equal rights, the same shall thereupon be deemed established, anything to the contrary in the Constitution or laws of such State notwithstanding."

PROCEDURE IN CONGRESS

Must be

Passed by a two-thirds, vote of both Houses of Congress.

PROCEDURE IN THE STATES

Must then be

Ratified by a majority vote of both Houses of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States

STATE REFERENDUMS

There must then be

Thirty-seven initiative petitions in the thirty-seven unenfranchised States to secure the signatures of at least eight per cent. of the voters at the last election.

There must then be

The submission of the question to the voters of the State (the legal method for enforcing this submission is not provided in the amendment).

And finally there must be

Thirty-seven separate referendum campaigns in the unenfranchised States. As each State succeeds in its referendum campaign the women of that State will be enfranchised under the terms of the bill submitted in that State.

WHEN THE THIRTY-SEVEN CAMPAIGNS HAVE BEEN WON THE WOMEN OF THE COUNTRY WILL BE ENFRANCHISED.

The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage is working for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment because it is the simplest way of securing from Congress and from the country a declaration that it is the purpose of the United States Government to regard women as politically privileged, intelligent, and capable of taking their part in national affairs as are men. The Union, of course, appreciates the importance of State

(*Continued on page 8.*)

CAMPAIGN THROUGH THE COUNTRY

California

Exposition Headquarters: *The Congressional Union Booth, Palace of Education, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco.*
City Headquarters: 125 *Lick Building, San Francisco.*
Chairman: *Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney.*
Organizer: *Miss Doris Stevens.*

INTEREST in the September convention of the Congressional Union is growing in southern California, and a large delegation probably will represent Los Angeles and San Diego Counties at the Women Voters' Convention. Mrs. Harley Brundige, wife of Harley Brundige, the Los Angeles editor, connected with both the *Express* and *Tribune,* is arranging a series of meetings in Los Angeles and promises to head the Los Angeles delegation. Miss Doris Stevens will be the guest of Mrs. Brundige at her home on South Kingsley Avenue within the next few weeks. Mrs. Brundige will arrange meetings for Miss Stevens at this time before the Los Angeles Women's Club. Other well-known Southern women interested in the September convention who will come as delegates are Mrs. Francis J. Heney, wife of the well-known graft prosecutor; Miss Helen Hoye, president of the Southern Woman's Democratic Club; Mrs. Francis Noel, of the State Industrial Insurance Commission, and Miss Anne Murray. In San Diego Miss Jean Rittenhouse and Miss Anne Pierce will arrange a Southern delegation. San Diego is the most southern point in California, and as a county carried for suffrage during California's suffrage fight. There is still marked suffrage sentiment in this section.

Transbay meetings are being arranged by Miss Ruth White, one of the Union's most enthusiastic workers. Miss White is a young writer of Omaha. Two Berkeley meetings are scheduled for Berkeley next week. Mrs. V. F. Hardy has thrown open her beautful home at 2428 Forest Avenue for a drawing-room meeting, arranged by Mrs. M. B. Stone, at which Mrs. William Kent and Miss Doris Stevens will be the speakers. Next week Miss Stevens and Mrs. Kent will also speak at the First Congregational Church in Berkeley on the history and aim of the Union, the meeting being in the hands of Mrs. Clara Case, chairman of the Membership Committee of the Union in California.

The Booth meetings arranged by Miss Iris Calderhead have been inaugurated with great success. Many prominent men and women are scheduled to speak at these tri-weekly meeting at the Suffrage Exhibit in the Educational Palace. Mrs. Julius Kahn, wife of Representative Kahn, was the hostess at the booth Tuesday, July 13, with Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mastre and Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon's pioneer suffragist, as speakers. In honor of Mrs. Kahn, who is connected with many of the city's charities, Mr. Wallace R. Hunt, manager of the Ridgeway Tea Exhibit in the Food Products Palace, sent over a beautifully equipped tea service and tea and cake were served all afternoon.

Mrs. Duniway, who is the guest of the Oregon Commission, was an unexpected visitor and addressed the crowded Booth from her wheel chair. Mrs. Duniway, though eighty years of age, is still a spirited speaker. She recalled the days of the pioneer suffragists and described Susan B. Anthony's stay in Victoria, British Columbia, accompanied by herself, when Miss Anthony first drafted the federal amendment so generally called by her name. The younger women who knew of the long struggle Mrs. Duniway had lived through but by word of mouth, talked of the new movement of suffragists to save the waste of womanhood that state by state suffrage battles mean. Sara Bard Field made a thrilling plea for the best women of the nation; told of their heart-breaking wrestle with the great problem of poverty, their attempts to help in the building of a better civilization, always hampered by their voteless position.

Mrs. Kahn's two little sons, Conrad and Julius, Jr., passed tea and cake at the animated reception following the meeting. Future Booth meetings arranged by Miss Calderhead are scheduled as follows: Mrs. Augusta Jones, a prominent Progressive, hostess July 15; Mrs. William Kent, hostess July 17; Mrs. Woodnut Burr, chairman of Santa Clara County, hostess July 22; Mrs. Lydia Gibson Mestre, the young New York sculptor and poet, hostess July 20; Mrs. A. B. Curtis, hostess July 24, Indiana Day; Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Congressional Union chairman of California, hostess July 27; Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, hostess August 3; Mrs. Lovell White, the founder of the California Club, hostess for August 7.

Miss Doris Stevens was the speaker last Sunday night at a labor rally at Woodman Hall. Miss Steven's talk demonstrated one fact clearly: had the men of this nation unquestionably granted women suffrage as a mere concession dictated by common justice, instead of wakening them into sharp examination of the whole machinery of popular government, they would have saved coming politicians sad awakenings. Miss Stevens gave a lively account of the fight made by the Congressional Union to get the federal amendment before the House last year, and drew some illuminating pictures of various Representatives that the finest women of the nation had been forced to interview. She told of the deputations to President Wilson and the evasive replies of the President that have become history.

"It was endless interviews with politicians that drove us to the conclusion that the only help for the women of this nation was from the women themselves—the free four million women of the West," said Miss Stevens. "We went west and we proved that, moneyless and inexperienced though we were, women would stand by women. Only last week a great peace advocate lost his temper when asked to speak for us and said tauntingly—a remark we did not use against him—'How much money was furnished you last year by the other party?' He could not even understand the courage and the wits of women who scorned to play the game after the old manner of politicians.

"While the conservative men and women of this country accuse the Congressional Union of being 'militant,' there is the other great army who call our movement 'purposeless.' Those men and women must remember that the suffrage movement in this country has given thousands of women a new vision, a new purpose. The Congressional Union is working to release all these women, let them go on to something purposeful. This is an eighteenth century problem obstructing the twentieth century."

Vivian Pierce.

Minnesota

Chairman: *Mrs. Alden H. Potter,* 2849 *Irving Avenue, South, Minneapolis.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Gertrude Hunter.*

IN THE Fourth Congressional District of Minnesota a meeting was held the week ending July 17, at the home of Mrs. A. H. Colvin, of St. Paul, Fourth District Chairman. Miss Alice O'Brien was chosen Vice-Chairman and Miss Margaret Davis, Chairman of open-air meetings. The Fourth District has undertaken a deputation to their newly-elected representative, Hon. C. C. Van Dyke. The organization of the deputation is in the hands of Mrs. Colvin, assisted by Miss Elsa Ueland, daughter of the President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Mary McFadden, Legislative Chairman of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. Miss Ueland is holding meetings in St. Paul.

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Minnesota organizer of the Congressional Union, working in the north of the state, writes:

"There were splendid meetings in the principal "Range" towns, Virginia, Chisholm and Hibbing. In each town an indoor and a street meeting were held. It was the first open-air suffrage meeting these towns had had, and there were exceedingly good crowds at every one. At all three towns votes were taken calling on Congressman Clarence B. Miller to vote for the federal suffrage amendment.

"At International Falls on the Canadian border I found many interested suffragists and arranged for a meeting later in the year after the election on the County Option should be over, the first of August.

"I start tomorrow morning for St. Peter in the Third District, where I will spend the next week or two. After that I shall return and continue the work in the Eighth District. One of my friends, Mrs. Anne McCoy of this city, has kindly volunteered to accompany me there, and give me her assistance."

The Duluth *Herald,* of July 10 quotes Mrs. Hunter as saying: "There is a world of sentiment for suffrage in these towns. . . . Congressman Miller cannot go back to Washington and say the people of his District do not want woman suffrage."

Gertrude Hunter.

New York

Headquarters: 13 *East Forty-first Street, New York.*
Chairman: *Mrs. William L. Colt.*

WE ARE having charts made here for the Newport headquarters, showing the voting record of the Rhode Island representatives and a Rhode Island map outlining the Congressional districts of that state.

Mrs. William L. Colt, acting chairman of the New York State Branch, will spend a week during July in Tennessee. A mass meeting has already been planned for, to be held in Johnson City. Arrangements for deputations to several Tennessee representatives are well under way.

Elizabeth W. Colt.

District of Columbia

Headquarters: 1420 *F Street, Washington, D. C.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Nina E. Allender.*

The first meeting of members of the Union of the Fifth Precinct was held last Monday evening at the home of Miss Winifred Mallon, Chairman. Arrangements were made to communicate personally or by letter with every member of the Precinct before the next meeting, this work being undertaken by Miss Ellen C. Church, Mrs. M. D. Hamilton, Mrs. Anna B. Shallenberger, Mrs. Ida M. Waters and Miss Charlotte Willenbucher, and plans were discussed by Mrs. Nina E. Allender by which to increase the membership and secure subscriptions to THE SUFFRAGIST. At the suggestion of Mrs. Shallenberger it was decided to take up with the public schools the question of arranging for the presence of a suffrage speaker at the Mothers' Meetings which will be resumed in the fall, and Mrs. Shallenberger will have charge of this work in connection with the schools in the Fifth Precinct. Mrs. Ida M. Waters kindly consented to make arrangements for a number of street meetings in the near future.

The next Precinct meeting will be held on Monday evening, August 2, at Miss Mallon's residence, 431 New Jersey Avenue, S. E.

Marie Moore Forest,
Secretary.

(*Continued on page* 8.)

Treasurer's Report

Make All Checks Payable to
The Treasurer of the Congressional Union
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List of Contributors From July 12 Through July 18

Mrs. William Kent	$25.00
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	10.00
Alexandria County Suffrage Club	25.00
Miss Lillian Crans	.50
Miss Hollingsworth	1.50
Mrs. Virginia Blakeney	5.00
Miss Anita Bulmer	1.00
Anonymous	5.00
Mrs. Tom Sims Joyner	2.00
Miss Harriet Bain	10.00
Miss Florence Wells	5.00
Miss Joan Jordan	.10
Mrs. E. S. Jordan	5.00
Miss Joy Webster	10.00
Miss Frances Frothingham	5.00
A Friend	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Browne	.75
Mrs. Alden H. Potter	49.00
Mrs. Louise Chapman	5.00
Miss Nellie Merrill	1.00
Susan B. Anthony Fund—	
Mrs. Albert F. Ryan	1.00
Miss Aida Doyle	2.00
Collection	14.67
Membership fees	36.85
Total	$221.37
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$69,953.87
Total through July 18, 1915	$70,175.24

New Members

A SPLENDID group of trained nurses in St. Paul joined the Congressional Union last week, including Mrs. Clara E. Robbins, R. N.; Miss Marie C. Sohns, R. N.; Miss Clara E. Mehmert, R. N.; Miss Bertha S. Johnson, R. N.; Mrs. Albert Snell, R. N.; Miss Bell M. Granger, R. N.; Mrs. G. F. Reddell, R. N.; Miss Margaret D. Kittle, R. N.; Miss Margaret D. Hume, R. N.; Miss Julia Fink, R. N.; Miss Olga Benson, R. N.; Miss Edith Swanson, R. N.; Miss Emma Rankin, R. N.; Miss Marie Helter, R. N.; Miss Emma Bunge, R. N.; Miss Marian McCloud, R. N.; Miss Amelia S. Pfaffenbach, R. N.; Miss Edith H. Brown, R. N.; Miss Edna J. Estabrook, R. N.; Miss Bertha Temple, R. N.

Other new members of the Congressional Union are Dr. Mabel S. Ulrich, of Minneapolis; Dr. Mary C. Ghostley, of International Falls; Dr. Mary McCoy, of Duluth; Mrs. Mary D. Obdyke, of Philadelphia, tenement house inspector; Miss Alice M. Lang, of International Falls, deputy register of deeds; Miss Gladys M. Hamblin, of the Minneapolis *Tribune;* Miss Josephine Schwain, of Minneapolis, newspaper woman; Miss Aimee Fisher, of Minneapolis, secretary of the Equal Suffrage Association; Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, of Minneapolis, school principal; Miss Laura R. Tinsley, of Minneapolis, school principal; Miss Minna M. Trimble, of Minneapolis, executive secretary of the Minneapolis Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. F. J. McPartlin, secretary of the Library Board, International Falls, Minn.; Mrs. Minnie E. Jeffries, wife of Judge Jeffries, of Detroit; Mrs. E. S. Grece, wife of Judge Grece, of Detroit; Mrs. Julian M. Case; Mrs. A. O. Dunk, President of the Housewives' League of Detroit; Mrs. Ruby Zahn, former President of the Political Civic League of Detroit; Mrs. W. R. Alvord, President of the Detroit City Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. F. C. Osborne, Head of the Home and Education Department of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit; and Mrs. Homer Safford, former President of the Twentieth Century Club of Detroit.

5,000 New Subscribers

MRS. EMILY C. McDOUGAL, President of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia, writes in renewing her subscription to THE SUFFRAGIST: "I enjoy THE SUFFRAGIST immensely and wish for you the greatest success."

It would be impossible to extend the interest in the federal suffrage amendment without the help of THE SUFFRAGIST. We ask all our members to realize the urgent need, for success next December, of increasing the circulation of the paper. Remember that you cannot get people to subscribe to THE SUFFRAGIST *if you do not ask them.*

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers to "The Suffragist

(In this colume we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. These are only a part of the total number of new subscriptions.)

JULY 13 THROUGH JULY 19.

Miss Isabella Mott	19
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	4
Miss Clara M. Hill	1
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter	7
Miss Harriet Bain	1
Mrs. E. C. Thompson	2
Miss Mabel Vernon	1
Mrs. Mary Beard	1
Miss Alice Paul	1
Mrs. N. B. Stone	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Mrs. Julia Goldsborough Johnston	2
Mrs. J. Borden Estee	3
Mrs. Ella Rush Murray	5
	49
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	1,075
Total to July 19	1,124

Red Herrings and Votes for Women

(Continued from page 6)

work and has officially deprecated the attempted division of suffrage forces necessitated by the campaign for the red herring amendment, which is so far inferior to the Susan B. Anthony amendment that little argument and no legal juggling with technicalities should be necessary to convince intelligent human beings on this point.

Congress is now out of session, and it will be some time before it comes together again. With each new Congress, the passage of the suffrage amendment becomes more and more likely. As time goes on more and more States give their women the vote and thus add weight and influence to the idea of a uniform federal permission to vote. The red herring amendment adds absolutely nothing to the forces of National suffrage because it throws the whole thing back into the States. The only function of the Federal Government in respect to the red herring amendment is to adopt it, and, should it adopt it, not a woman would be enfranchised unless each State then went to work to enfranchise her. The red herring amendment should be advocated by all who believe that suffrage is not a National issue but a State issue. It should be opposed by all who believe that it is right and just for women to vote along with men.

This is the plain, commonsense view of the theory that is confronting the suffragists of the country—a theory which should be accepted on no condition whatever, but which should be unconditionally cast aside into whatever receptacle is proper for red herrings which have lived too long or which have been poorly canned.

Campaign Through the Country

(Continued from page 7)

Colorado

Headquarters: 222½ *North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.*
Organizer: *Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.*

THE Colorado State Convention will be held here August 16 and 17. The resident member of our Advisory Board is Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler. The other member of the Board is Mrs. L. M. Cuthbert, of Denver.

Plans for the convention are well under way.

Mrs. Berne Hopkins is Chairman of the Committee on Headquarters. Associated with her are Mrs. O. P. Hanford, Mrs. G. W. Price, and Mrs. Robert Kerr.

Mrs. William C. Sturgis and Mrs. Morgan Aldrich form the Committee on Entertainment.

Mrs. Jennie Shelley Boyd is in charge of street meetings.

Other committees will be formed at once.

Ella C. Thompson.

Delaware

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Ave., Wilmington.*
Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*
Organizer: *Mrs. Edna Story Latimer.*

IN THE absence of Mrs. Hilles and Miss Vernon, the Delaware office will be in charge of Miss Annie Arneil, of Wilmington.

Miss Arneil will hold open-air meetings during the summer.

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Fiber Silk Sweaters, in white or solid colors, trimmed in colored and white striped collars, cuffs, pockets and sashes, in a good range of the wanted colors, such as royal and gold, white and azure, white and black, white and old rose, and others, at..... **$13.50**

Kayser Silk Sweaters, made with sailor collar in back, turn back cuffs, buttonhole loops and sash, in navy, white, black, Belgian blue and gold, at..... **$15.00**

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